AMONG THE MINERS.

Reception of President Sloan's Ultimatum at Scranton.

STRIKERS GLOOMY, BUT STUBBORN

Five Thousand Workmen Reported Under Arms at Hyde Park.

INTIMIDATION AT WILKESBARRE.

Signal Fires Lighting. Up the Mountain Sides.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] SCRANTON, Sept. 7, 1877. The ultimatum of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company contained in the answer of President Sloan to the Executive Committee o miners and mine engineers that waited on him yesterday has intensified the gloom which has hung over this community for more than six weeks. The deputation charged to wait on Mr. Sloan reported the result of their interview to a joint executive committee to-day, and it was received with a disappointment verging on despair. The HERALD correspondent met the committee at their headquarters this evening and learned from the chairman, John H. Powell, that their mission to New York was not directly authorfzed by the mass of the miners, but was undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining if the company had any communication to make to the men or any terms to offer. At a former interview with Mr. John Brisbin, the company's legal adviser, the men were informed that at any time they could have access to the President and Board of Directors. The matter was made public and a pressure was brought to bear by business en and others on the committee to avail themselves of the offer and conter directly with the President. The company approved of the idea and treated it with securities and an invitation. Passes were furnished to the men over the road and forwarded here from Mr. Sloan, through W. R. Storrs, the General Coal Agent, who went with them to New York, not at their request, however, they say, but vol-

York, not at their request, however, they say, but voluntarily.

It was generally thought a compromise would be effected, and when it became known that the company would make no concession as long as the men are on strike, the lecting among all classes became one of general despondency.

There will be no mass meeting of the miners to consider the question for the present, it having been decided at the outset of the struggle that no mass meetings would be held until the company had some terms to offer. The prospect was never so cheerless before as it is now. Despite the denothing rain to-day the men of Hyde Park, in the outskirts of the caty, met in groups on the street corners, and, with anxious faces, discussed the situation. They are becoming morose and wonderfully secret in their movements, and it is difficult to obtain information from them. While I was inquiring for the rooms of the Executive Committee, a poor old woman asked pathetically:—

"is there really no news? Will the company give anything?"

hen answered in the negative she went away, mur-

When answered in the negative she went away, murmuring "Dear, dear, what will become of us?"

The Executive Committee state that the miners are as determined to-day as ever and far more united. One of them said to me:

"Henceforth we sink national differences and only recognize an honorable manhood."

At Pittston, Carbondaie and Wilkesbarre the men are equally resolute and there is no knowing how long the strike will inst. The water is twelve feet deep in No. 2 shaft of the Delaware and Hudson Company, at Carbondaile, and were the officulty adjusted to-morrow it would take weeks before the mine would be ready for work. The great secrety with which the men conduct all their business has aroused suspicion in some quarters that the Communistic element is securing a footbold among them. This, however, is not the case. Their meetings are secret for the reason that they have always sailed in the past because the companies were aware of their every movement, and they propose to guard against such a method of inviting disaster in the inture.

MILITARY SENT HOME.

disaster in the luture.

MILITARY SENT HOME.

The Nineteenth regiment of Pittsburg, which has been stationed here some time, was relieved to-day and left for home considerably elated. They will be replaced by the recently organized regiments formed for three months duty at the call of the Governor and under command of Colonel Howard.

Rocket signals are sent up nightly from the neighboring hills, which are supposed to be a system of communication the miners have with each other, and in the city to-night it is feared some trouble is brewing, though what shape it will take nobody knows.

POSSIBILITY OF SERIOUS TROUBLES IN THE PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1877.

A confidential agent of the secret workingmen's socloties of the coal regions arrived in this city to-day to conier with the trade unions of this city. He comes from the Miners and Laborers' Union of Ecranton and represents the Molly Maguire element, secret meetings of the strikers were held all over the Lehigh region last night, at which it was resolved have a general uprising in case any the strikers are arrested by the milmary. It was also decided to send agents to the large cities of the State to secure money and help from the trade unions. This action of the strikers results from a report that the Governor has ordered or is about to order the arrest of the leaders of the strike for viola-

about scratton there are only 500 State militia and 600 regulars, while the band of armed atrikers outnumbers them three to one.

STRIKERS AERED AND DEILLING.

In Hyde Park, a suburb of Scranton, there are declared to be 5,000 members of the secret orders, with weapons, drilling and practising military exercises. The strikers claim that the private operators who were willing to give their men work at aving wages were prevented from doing so by the recent increase of railroad freights. The men say that the store-keepers and tradesmen and others outside the fanks of the miners themselves will join with them, and even resort to force if any attempt is made to arrest the strikers as long as they are penceable. It is stated by this agent from Scranton that if arrests are made for comparingy there will be a terrible uprising, in which case the small number of the military must be utterly poweriess.

In which case the small number of the mintary be utterly poweriess.

EFFORTS TO START ANOTHER STRIKE.

The Molly Magnires are making an effort to induce the engineers and ratiroad employes to unite in a general strike on the 15th, to be simultaneously begun on all the principal ratiroads in the State. The local authorities of the Engineers' Brotherhood are in favor of this action, but President Arthur and the Executive Committee of the national body are opposed. Careful inquiry among the ratiroad nands in this city snows that it is extremely improbable that another strike will take place. The ratiroad men have nad enough.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGI-NEERS-A RUPTURE THAT MAY LEAD TO ITS DISSOLUTION.

SUMBERT, Pa., Sept. 7, 1877. The dissatisfaction among the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers relative to the management of the organization is becoming general. The engineers and firemen employed upon the locomo tives of the Pennsylvania, Northern Contral and Philadespina and Erie railroads have been conferring together since the announcement of the intended general railroad strike on the loth inst. and considering the advisabilsty of joining in the war that is contemplated against the ratiroad corporations. The general sentiment of the engine drivers and their assistants, the Bremen, is in direct and positive opposition to any aggressive movement against the ratiroads, and the majority of the operatives say they would much rather sever their connection with the Brothernood than co-operate in any open rupture with the companies by whom they are employed.

any open rupture with the companies by whom they are employed.

Guarges of unfair dealing.

Members of the organization assert that the executive officers of the Brotherhood have not dealt fairly with such of its members as, under its ruses and regulations, are engaged in strikes. Many of the engineers and fremen who descried their locomotives, on which they had been running for many years, in compliance with the order of Chief Arthur, have received no benefits for several months and are experiencing much suffering in consequence. Between 1,500 and 2,000 engine drivers and firemen have obeyed the mandate of the Brotherhood, and are now without amployment. It is ascertained from leading officers of different councils of the organization that the resources of the Brotherhood are being husbanded for the strike that is put down for the 15th, but the impression appears to be general in railroad circles that but lew of the councils throughout the country will allow their members to take any part in the movement, the engineers and fremen having arrayed themselves against the Brotherhood, as they consider a strike would be downright folly and madness. The dissatisfaction is see great in some quarters that several councils which

have a large and influential membership have relia-quished their charters. The Springfield (Mass.) Coun-cil was the first to start the movement, and the other councils have quickly adopted the same noticy. There are many old and reliable engineers and firemen, mem-bers of the Brotherhood, who predict the early and complete dissolution of this once powerful trade union

complete dissolution of this once powerful trade union organization.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY MINERS RESTIVE.

The miners in the bituminous coal regions of Clearfield county are threatening a general strike for an advance of ten cents per ton. Since the strike in the authracia coal have advanced prices, and the miners claming that mining rates should be correspondingly raised, have threatened to strike unless their wages are increased. The miners' committees and operators will confer together upon the subject tomorrow. It is believed the latter will refuse to accede to the miners' proposition, and that a strike will be inaugurated. The miners at Du Bois City are still nodding out for higher wages. The coal companies are closing their mines, and unless some understanding is arrived at soon it is possible a general lockout will be resolved upon by the operators. The announcement that some of the companies contemplate introducing Italian laborers into the mines has caused much excitement, and it is feared that if such a thing is attempted there may be blood-shed, especially as open threats are made against the bringing of foreign laborers into the region. The deadlock in the Westmoreland coal district has been broken. The operators and striking miners at Penn, Irwin and Larimer mines and spring Hill station have agreed upon a compromise scale of wages, and work has been resumed.

MOVEMENTS OF THE WILKESBARRE STRIKERS A CODE OF FIRE SIGNALS ARRANGED-ARMED INTIMIDATORS ABROAD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 7, 1877. It has leaked out to-day that a part of the business ransacted at the lodge meetings of the strikers last night was the perfection of a plan looking to systematic action on the part of the idlers concerning both secret and open work. They fully resolved to stand out until the operators should come to their terms; and it was furthermore enacted that all who were at work should be immediately compelled to stop. A thorough signal corps was also established and certain methods adopted whereby one section can be informed at night of what is desired by another. The plan embraces a chain of bright fires kindled at intervals on the mountains that run through the county. Last night these signal fires were quite numerous Many quiet homes were also invaded last night and

Last night these signal free were quite numerous. Many quiet homes were also invaded last night, and men were compelled to swear that they would not return to work again. At midnight a party of masked men with their hands blackened visited the cottage of a man named Gerringer, at Parson's station, only a few miles from the city and demanded entrance. Upon being interrogated as to what they wanted they made no answer other than the demand for admittance, which Gerringer refused. Thereupon the doors were battered down and the whole gang stalked inside. The wife of Gerringer at this moment entered the room with a burning lamp, which was instantly torn from her hands and turned down low.

FORCED TO SWEAR.

Gerringer, following his wife into the room, was selzed by a dozen men and compelled to kneed and take a solemn oath under penalty of death that he would not return to work again until the strike has ended. The eath was forced from the frightened man by the masked party who encircled him, each politing a heavy navy revolver at his head. Outside the house were others, all armed to the teeth. Gerringer has been employed in loading pea coal for the Lehigh Valley Company at the Horton colliery, about a mile and a half from his house. On account of the darkness of the room and the complete disguises of the men he was unable to identify any of them. The intimidators then proceeded to the house of one flobrook, another offender, who lived nearby, but having heard of their designs liobrook had made his escape. The gang then marched to the houses of two other men and went through operations similar to those inaugurated as Gerringer's. One of those compelled to take the oath last night says that the gang at his house numbered at least fifty, and they were all armed with revolvers, clubs and hatchets. Reports from other sections to-night give the details of other similar affairs happening in different parts of Luzerne. The suspicion that the worst Communistic system would be introduced in the coal regions hereabouts is fall

RIOTOUS STRIKERS CONVICTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISBURG, Sept. 7, 1877. The railroad rioters convicted last week were sentenced to-day. Five convicted of riot were sentenced to terms ranging from two to six months and conlemned to pay a fine ranging from \$10 to \$500. Ore convicted for obstructing a train was sentenced to eight months, and three convicted of burglary to eight months each. The burglary consisted of breaking into several gun stores in the city. A considerable number of the rioters were required to enter bati

THE CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE.

At the present time nearly four hundred cigar makers are on strike in this city. The strikers include both men and women. The principal factories where the strike exists are those of Kimball & Co., Stachelberg & Co., Pohalski & Guerna and Wangler & Hahn. Both sides are confident of ultimate success. The proprietors express a determination not to yield, and the strikers are equally determined not to return

THE LATE STRIKE

CAUSES OF THE LATE STRIKE REVIEWED FROM THE STANDPOINT OF LABOR-LECTURE BE-FORE THE MANHATTAN LIBERAL CLUB.

At the regular meeting of the Manhattan Liberal Club held last evening at Science Hail, in Eighth street, Mr. William A. Carsey, the secretary of the Bricklayers' Union, delivered a lecture on "The Strike from the Standpoint of Labor." About four hundred persons were present. Mr. A. L. Rawson, one of the vicepresidents of the club, occupied the chair and introduced the lecturer. Mr. Carsey commenced his address by a remark to the effect that it was only lately that a aboring man would dare to speak on labor, though other classes of men thought it right to speak on the subjects that occupied their lives. He said that his speech would be found to consist largely of extracts om the different influential newspapers of the day. He adopted this plan because he found in them matter which he wished to present to the meeting, but hardly would venture to assert on his own authority. He then read a number of passages clative to the causes of the strike, rehearsing all the woes of the railroad employes. The men were forced to strike, he said, though they were not organized to do so effectually. Yet, even as it was, it was not the companies that subqued them, but the United States government. On the contrary, they had won a partial

government. On the contrary, they had won a partial victory over the companies, for most of them had since the strike acceded to the demands of the men and restored their wages to the higher rates.

"But," continued the lecturer, "the railroad monopolists are not satisfied with this termination of the struggle. They are slowly ridding themselves of all who took part in the late strike, and it is their determination to again pull down wages to starvation rates. On the other hand, the men are organizing to renew their opposition to the enactions of capital." In proof of this assertion, he read from the papers a number of interviews with laboring men, all of which tended to show that the railroad employes of the country are preparing for another strike, on a still larger scale than the last. What was to be done to avert such calamities? Clearly their first causes must be found and rooted out.

The first grand cause of the present poverty of the working classes exists 10 the excess of the available amount of labor over the amount of work to be performed. The general government, and many of the State legislatures, bad been netitioned to pass an Eight Hour law, so that the work might be divided among a larger number of hands, but they had acted on the plan of a slaveholder, who, having work for a numbred slaves at eight hours a day, had it all done by seventy-live and jet the rest go idle. THE SOURCES OF THE DANGER.

hundred slaves at eight hours a day, but it at done by seventy. The and let the rest go idle.

The lecturer next invested against the immense expertation of provisions from our shores which is constantly going on. How can such a thing take place, he asked, while millions of tramps are roving through

constantly going on. How can such a thin; take place, he asked, while millions of tramps are roving through the country, and men, women and children are being found starving in the stricts of our cities?

Comparitions The REAL EVIL.

"But the worst wrong," said the lecturer, "exists in the competition of the companies. For it is this that causes them to cut down the wages of their employes. They encourage the importation of cheap labor into a country already overstecked with men. They advocate long hours, by which so many are kept without work. Now, of the remedies for the present state of affairs, the first and best is that the government should enable a large number of men to emigrate to the West, and there obtain land. It is true that there is plenty of unoccanoid land close by; but it is held on a lake title, and it would take too long to get it for those who would work it. The second remedy is for the government to take the management of the railroads into its own hands, and abolish this pernicious competition. Above all, the remedy is in the hands of the workingmen themselves, if they will only use the ballot instead of resorting to the builet, for which they are not prepared."

He concluded with a hope that the present election would show that in future the workingmen were determined to support only those who would suppor

THE PARIS COMMUNE.

ITS ORIGIN AND TENDENCIES-LECTURE BY M.

JOB SEGUIN BEFORE THE LIBERAL CLUB. Major Leo Seguin lectured last night before the mem bers of the Liberal Club, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, on the "Origin and Tendencies of the Paris Commune." In spite of the bad weather a fair audience was present, and the lecturer was listened to with marked attention. Although Major Seguin found a slight difficulty in pronouncing English, he being a

The lecturer opened his remarks by expressing the hope that his inaccuracies of speach would be excused, and then announced his intention of endeavoring to dispel whatever illusions might be entertained by his hearers in regard to the Paris Commune.

MEASING OF THE WORD "COMMUNE."
In the first place, he said, the word "commune" in French signified merely the word "town," being a translation of the Latin word "civitas." The origin of the Paris Commune was the desire of the town people to regain their municipal liberties. Under the govern-ment of Napoleon Baron Hausmann was at the head of ment of Napoleon Baron Hausmann was at the head of the city government and with his brother counsellors acted in a manner decidedly "Tweedish." They beautified the city and built up half of Paris, but they all went into office poor and came out rich. After the fall of Metz the national government had charge of the city of Paris. The people were exhausted by the war, while trade was paralyzed, and the government then decreed the postponement of all commercial bills for six months. Generals who were hatted by the people were put in command of the troops, and aewspapers were suppressed. At the cud of the six months, on the 15th of March, 1871, the government did not further extend the time for commercial payments, and in one day 150,000 bills were protested in Paris. All the small dealers were offered into want by the sudden pressure and became discontented. The question of artillery hastened the Commune. The people of Paris had subscribed for and manufactured 500 cannon, which had been left in the hall of the National Guard. The Versailles government resolved to take this cannon for their own protection. The people of Paris would not allow this, and in resisting the attempt they not only defonded right and justice but law and strict legality. In the emeute which followed General Le Compte was killed, but this cannot be blamed on the Commune, as the Commune did not then exist. On the 18th of March all the administrative parties left Paris to the protection of its National Guard. They appointed seven of their number to act as a central committee. This committee or dered a general election on the 28th of March for a municipal government, and then the Commune was established.

COMMUNISTS VS. SOCIALESTS.

Many of the members of the Commune were social-

municipal government, and then the Commune was established.

COMMUNISTS VS. SOCIALISTS.

Many of the members of the Commune were socialists; the lecturer himself was one, but the Commune and socialism were not identical. It was impossible, however, to abstain from showing socialist tendencies in the new government. Thus, when the takers of the city wished to do away with night work the Commune gave them permission. The only purely social decree of Communists was that constituting a commission to examine all questions relative to the differences between capital and labor. The first socialists thought that the few had too much and the many too little. Their first idea was in favor of an equal division of property, but they saw that that was practically impossible and destroyed the freedom of the individual, The next class of socialists too this individual, The next class of socialists too this individual, The next class of socialists too this individual, recedom as the basis of their system. The socialists of the present day only demanded that persons shall be put upon an equality only in so far that certain families or individual's should not be allowed to become the possessors of wealth acquired by no merit of their own. These few remarks, the lecturer said, would suffice to distinguish the difference between socialism, Communism and the Commune of Paris.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

TIONS FOR THE NEW ENTERPRISE.

A very large attendance of the Veteran Association of the Seventh regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., took place last evening in the parlor adjoining the ball room in Delmonico's, at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Broadway. The Bench, Bar, mercantile interests and social life were fitty represented, and Colonel Pond, President of the Veteran Association, called the meetpreliminary remarks, in which the President stated that the object of the meeting was to arrange primarily for the full parade and attendance of the Veterans on the 4th of October, and to urge upon them the necessity of being thoroughly armed and equipped, the Colonel went on to say that the subject of the subscriptions to the new Seventh regiment armory would be discussed, and he therefore took pleasure in introducing the commander of the regiment, Colonel Emmons Clark, who said, in effect, that the means to complete the new armory were not yet subscribed; of the \$400,000 necessary about \$50,000 were in hand, and this amount was manily subscribed in February and March. Over half of this sum was subscribed by officers and men of the active regiment. When Colonel Lefferts commanded the Veteran Association he asserted that "the old members took an active interest in the new armory, and that they would subscribe as much as the active members." This, so far, had not been done, but Colonel Clark had no doubt they would. There were 1,000 members of the association in this city, and 1,000 more who were not on the roils, and so far but 200 have subscribed. "I do not ask men," continued Colonel Clark. "to rily for the full parade and attendance of the Veterans

members of the association in this city, and 1,000 more who were not on the rolls, and so far but 200 more who were not on the rolls, and so far but 200 have subscribed.

"I do not ask men," continued Colonel Clark, "to go on a begging excursion; but the business men of New York owe this regiment something; they have had large interests at stake and the Seventh protected them. Let the Veterans, then, present their subscription lists, for they have more influence than the younger men. I see in the fruition of these plans a great future for the regiment where we will all be under one roof in the new armory." In conclusion Colonel Clark made a powerful appeal for individual and united effort.

"This is not a flowery subject," Mr. Jackson S. Schultz remarked, "ti is a question of bricks and money." (Laughter.) "We'll take the bricks if we can get them, and money and lumber too, it anybody will give it; but, seriously, I never have been quite so confident as Colonel Clark about the raising of the whole sum to build the armory by subscription. Now say we have raised, or are about to, \$100,000, will give it; but, seriously, I never have been quite so confident as Colonel Clark about the raising of the whole sum to build the armory by subscription. Now say we have raised, or are about to, \$100,000, will are short \$200,000. The city of New York ought to do something. The State also," In an elaborate argument the speaker contended that the former would have a good investment in the armory of the Seventh and the latter a safeguard. I hope the Legislature will be asked this wince to contribute; it was a shame that the remarks of General Shaier during the late troubles were true; he said that "there was not a single regiment properly equipped for active service." If the Seventh regiment in a new armory became efficient and a model in everything that appertained to the service the discipline would be improved in every part of the State and country.

General Duryea Indorsed the remarks of the last speaker. Colonel Clark had e

say, "We have exhausted every effort before we came to you,"

Mr. Todd, a veteran, with beetling brows and decidedly warl ke appearance, arose and remarked;—''l want it understood that I went to the war and asked banks and insurance companies to subscribe to the regiment, and they did it, and, notwithstanding they are ment, and they did it, and, notwithstanding they are passing dividends, they will suoseribe again, and in this case to the armory. Mr. Todd then sat down. Dr. Cheeseman, the surgeon of the regiment, thought with the ole story that "it was a good thing to pass the hat around," and he was willing to do it. Major Crawford said he hoped everybody had cast a mental ballot in favor of subscribing, and he had great regard for the silent yete. On motion the meeting adjourned to meet on the cail of the president to perfect organization for the parado on October 4.

THE NEW YORK LIFE

The published rumors regarding irregularities or New York Life Insurance Company are shown by recent developments to have been incorrect and unfounded. Vice President Beers received a despatch yesterday from Deputy Superintendent John A. McCali, Jr., at Albany, in which he emphatically denies the report that he had exchanged a word with any one upon the company's condition since the examination

TRAFFIC IN OILS.

A meeting of the oil trade of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday, at which Mr. Sidney W. Knowles presided. It was resolved to amend rule 6, which heretofore came under the class of "animal oils," so as to apply to all oils and form part of the general rules. This rule provides that "where a seller aids to notify before three o'clock P. M. one day before the expiration of the month of his intention to deliver it shail be deemed a failure of delivery, and the buyer is privileged to buy to cover the contract at the market price on the day following, noting the seller for any difference." Rule 12, which requires "that settlement of contracts for cottonseed oil, to pass as prime, must be made at the mean between the closing prices bid and asked at the call on the day of settlement," was also added to the general rules. The sense of the meeting was taken whether the seller can substitute a settlement for the fulfillment of his contract. It was unanimously vited that he cannot do so to force a settlement, and the buyer shall be at liberty, if he requires the oil, to enter the market and purchase on account of the seller at the ruling prices of the day. heretofore came under the class of "animal oils," so

CAR CONDUCTOR STABBED.

During a dispute at the Bergen car stables, on Jersey City Heights, between John Burke, alias Kid, a noted ruffian, and John McDermott, a car conductor, yesterday morning, Burke plunged a dirk knile twice into McDermott's abdomen, inflicting probably fatal injuries. Burke had abused McDermott until the latter struck him in the face, and then Burke drew the knife and stabbed him. McDermott's physicians say that he will probably die. Burke was locked up in the Fourth precinct, and yesterday Justice Davis held him to await the result of McDermott's injuries.

CREEDMOOR.

The Dismal Day and Drenched Marksmen of Yesterday.

ADDITIONAL TEAMS ARRIVING

Order of Next Week's Shooting-Supplementary Matches.

The wretched weather which prevailed all day yes terday prevented the different rifle teams at Creed moor from shooting their anticipated practice matches. In hopes that the weather might clear off during the day the British team came over from Garden City and remained on the ranges until after five o'clock. The canvas shades which are used to protect the long range riflemen from the sun did not suffice to keep the rain off, and latter a few rounds at the 800 yards distance the British were obliged to give up for the day all idea of further practice.

Messrs Blydenburgh, Coleman, Bruce, Jackson, Lamb and Hepburn, of the American team, were on the ranges at the usual early hour to begin shooting, but like their British opponents they were soon compelled to yield to the force of circumstances, wipe their guns dry and march for more comfortable quarters than they found at Croedmoor. of the international teams are most anxious to pull up to day for the lost time, and, weather permitting, they will shoot over the three long ranges in the course of the day. Sir Henry Halford is justly very anxious that his men should have all the practice they can get before the great contest comes off in order that they may make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the peculiar drifts of the p;evalent winds at the ranges. He therefore desires that on one or more days next week the British team might, notwithstanding the progress of the fall meeting matches, be allowed the use of one or more targets during certain hours of the day. As the matches on the programme never begin before ten o'clock, it would seem that there could be no great reason why the Range Committee of the National Rifle Association might not let them, have the use of one or two targets each morning up to that hour. The general feeling of American riflemen is that the visiting international team—who are are making themselves quite popular at Creedmoorshould have every possible latitude in carrying out their practice meetings, and in this, as in all other matters connected with the match, no doubt the Range Committee will do what they can to accommodate the British team. The committee will even strain a point in doing this, and thereby avoid all cause of complaint as to the facilities for practice afforded the able gentlemen who are to enter the lists against America on Thursday next. THE BRITISH TEAM SHOOTING.

There are several peculiarities in the method of shooting adopted by the British which-it would strike an upprejudiced rifleman-might be improved. If, instead of using a projectile of 530 grains of lead, propelled by ninety or ninety-five grains of powder, they increased their charge to 550 grains of lead and 100 or 105 of powder-the gun being able to burn that weight-there can be doubt but their practice would be improved. Their holding is magnificent; their judgment of the wind good, but the charges used by them are too light for the rifles in their hands and the ranges that are shot over. The weapon ought to be a breechloader; for, unless one can see through the bore, he can never be sure that the lands and grooves of the riffing are free from lend. With regard to the degree of hardness proper for a good bullet there are several opinions among the Englishmen themselves, so that after many coally and elaborate experiments it is still unsettled as to what particular character of alloy will give the proper degree of "upset" to the builet in the barrel without maternally lessening the weight in proportion to its volume. British marksmen acknowledge that a breech-loading gun, with a perfectly gastight breech, chambered for a bottle-necked shell, furnishes the best means for completely and speedily burning the charge. In wet weather, the difficulty of soccessfully loading a gun from the muzzle must be apparent to everybody. It is remarkable that three or four members of the British team shoot from the front, or "prone" position; and they continue to do this while at least one of them is understood to acknowledge the difficulty of holding in that way. All of our best markmen, including Messrs. Dakin, Gildersieeve, Bodine and others, tried the prone position for years and were obliged to abandon it. Very little of their splendid shooting was cone until they had learned to shoot from the back. In the old way of shooting they found it next to impossible to hold steadily, as they should, on the buil's-eye while a strong wind was blowing at any considerable angle to the line of life. It is a well established fact that a man of light build can never become a "crack shot" from the front position, but let him take the reverse way of shooting, so that he can have a chance of resting his there are several opinions among the Englishmen

light build can never become a "crack shot?" from the front position, but let him take the reverse way of shooting, so that he can have a chance of resting his gun, and he can reach the front rank among expert marksmen. Messrs. Ferguson (of the British team) and Blydenburgh (of the American team) may be cited as brilliant examples of the truth of this theory.

THE ARRIVAL OF ADDITIONAL TEAMS.

The regimental team of the Forty-fourth regiment arrived at Creedmoor yesterday from Binghamton, and has quarters on the ranges next to the Forty-ninth. The following are the names of the team and reserves:—J. M. Binkely, captain; James Leonard, Frederick Holms, M. W. Hinds, A. H. Thompson, J. H. Figary, Charles Vanordon, J. F. Pettit, T. M. Warden, David Ogden, O. A. Morris, N. F. Pholps. Reserves.—R. W. Phelps, J. P. Worthing, Colonel Robert Brown.

The Forty-ninth regiment team (from Auburn),

The Forty-ninth regiment team (from Auburn),

Brown.

The Forty-ninth regiment team (from Auburn), which is now encamped on the reages, includes the following named gentlemen:—Colonel J. E. Storke, Captain D. M. Dunning, Captain J. McCartin, Adjutant W. M. Kirby, Corporal J. Gallagher, Privates M. Kelly, J. C. Reamer, Joseph Cook, F. A. Wright, Joseph Bohm, Joel L. Mulis, Charles Tallady, S. H. Westover, F. H. Stafford, James Rowley.

The regimental team of the Second Connecticut also arrived yesterday and persevered in shooting under cauvas during most of the alternoon. The regimental headquarters are at New Haven. The names of the team are:—Captain J. E. Stetson, Lieutenant J. N. Lue, George R. Nichols, George Dickinson, S. V. Kennedy, Sergeant B. Mix, Corporal G. G. Le Barnes, Robert Walker, E. A. Fulsome, F. C. Brownson, E. W. Whitlock, P. H. Keene, James Sinky, R. D. Craig, W. H. Sauford, J. F. Joney. Coonel S. R. Smith, though not one of the team, is with them in camp in the ranges.

The California team shot over the 200 yards range, and made an average of over eighty per cent.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROGRAMME.

The following additions have been made to the programme of the fifth annual fall prize meeting of the National Rifle Association:—

COMPETITION IV.

Cavalry Match.—First prize—To the troop whose team makes the highest aggregate score, a bronze trophy, value \$103.

New York State National Guard Match.—Third prize—To

Sign. Competition vi.

New York State National Guard Match.—Third prize—To the regiment or battation whose team makes the third highest aggregate score, a sliver vase, presented by Mesars. Tiffany & Co., of Union square, New York, value \$75. Fourth prize—To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the fourth highest aggregate score, a prize, value \$68.

COMPETITION IX.

Second Prize—To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the second highest aggregate score, a trophy, value \$75.
Third Prize—To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the third highest aggregate score, a trophy, value \$50.

Sol.

Short Range Team Middl. First Prize—To the team making the highest aggregate score, a freedmoor long range breen louding rife, first class, same as used by the American rife team, value \$125, including 500 bullets and shelis each, presented by Mesers. E. Remington & Son, 283 Brondway, New York, \$125, second Prize—To the team making the second highest aggregate score, a trophy, value \$50.

Third Prize—To the team making the third highest aggregate score, a trophy, value \$50.

Second & Aggregate Prize.—To the marksman making the highest aggregate score in competitions 2, 3 and 13, a Lord Bury telescope, value \$40.

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES MATCH. Tucsday, September 18, at half-past en o'clock, the Spirit of the Times long range match will take place in honor of the visiting ridemen:—

ist. \$500 gold, or trophy of equal value, at option of winner; 2d, \$200 gold, or trophy of equal value, at option of winner; 2d, \$200 gold, or trophy of equal value, at option of winner; 4th, \$75 gold, or trophy of equal value, at option of winner; 5th, \$25 gold, or trophy of equal value, at option of winner; 6th, \$50 gold, or trophy of equal value, at option of winner; 6th, \$50 gold, or trophy of equal value, at option of winner; 8th, \$20 gold, or trophy of equal value, at option of winner; 8th, \$20 gold, or trophy of equal value, at option of winner; Sth, \$20 gold, or trophy of equal value, at option of winner. Total, eight prizes, \$1,000 gold. The entrance fees will be equally divided among the twenty-two next highest competitors.

highest competitors.

Additional Conditions.

The rules of the National Kiffe Association shall govern in this match, except so far as they may be varied or modified by the special conditions herein set forth.

No sighting shots nor previous practice on the day of the match.

No sighting shots nor previous practice on the day of the match.

No conching allowed by competitors or outsiders, and no assistance allowed to any competitor in keeping score books. "Spotting" shots, giving or receiving any luformation, to debar the competitor so offending from further competition and from the receipt of any prize.

A rope will be drawn twenty feet in rear of the firing points and but two competitors at any one firing point will be allowed within the rope at the same time, No. 2 entering the enclosure while. No. I is in the act of firing and No. if not entering and No. I is in the act of firing and No. if not entering and No. I is in the act of firing and No. I is not entering and in the proper in addition to the score a "spotter" will be at each firing point, who will spot the shot of each competitor.

No telescopes of field glasses, except those in use by the "spotters," will be allowed to be used in the match, but a

The following order of competitions will be observed at the fifth annual fall meeting of the National Rife

Competition 1.—Judd Match—(Individual: 20) yards; old and new ranges). Begin at 0 A. M.; close at 10 20 A. M.; close at 12 M.

at 12 M.

Competition 4.—Cavalry Match (teams of 7; 200 yards; new range). Begin at 1 P. M.; close at - P. M.

Competition 7.—'Army and Navy Journal' (teams of 12; 500 yards; old range). Begin at 1 P. M.; close at 2:45 P. M. Competition 5.—Gatling Match (teams of 12; 500 yards; old range). Begin at 3 P. M.; close at 4:45.

Competition 3.—Champions' Match (first stage)—(Individual; 200) yards; the willings). Begin at close of Cavalry Match. Exact time through the close of Cavalry Match. Exact time through the close on bulletin at 1 P. M.; Competition 6.—New York State National Guard (first stage)—(Teams of 12; 200) yards; old and new ranges). Begin at 0 A. M.; close at 10:50 A. M. Atlonal Guard (first Competition 8.—First Division, National Guard (first

Competition 8.—First Division, National Guard (first stage).—(Feams of 12; 200 yerds; old and new ranges).

Begin at 10:30 A. M.; close at 12 M.

Competition 6.—New York State National Guard (second stage).—(Teams of 12; 300 years); old and new ranges).

Line of the competition of the competition

competition 9.—Second division, National Guard (second stage).—(Teams of 12, 500 yards; old range).—Begin at 2:30 P. M.; close at 4 P. M.

THEO DAY—WEDNEDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

Competition 11.—Interstate Military Match—(Coams of 12, 200 and 500 yards; —First stage, begin at 9 A. M.; close at 11:30 A. M. (New range).—Second stage, begin at 1 P. M.; close at 3:30 P. M. (Old range).

Competition 3.—Champions Match; second stage—(600 yards). Hogin at 9 A. M.; close at 12 M.

yards). Begin at 9 A. M; closs at 12 A. M; closs at 12 A. (Intermission—one hour.)
Competition 3.—Champions' Match; third stage—(1,000 yards). Begin at 1 P. M. Competition 13.—Wimbledon Cup—(Individual; 1,000 yards; 30 shots). Begin at 1 P. M. Notz.—Competitors entered in both matches will shoot their "Champion" score first.
POURTH AND FIFTH DAYS—THURRDAY AND FRIDAY, SEPT. 13

their "Champlon" acore first.

POURTH AND FIFTH DAYS—THURSDAY AND FRIDAT, SEPT. 13

International Long Range Match for Universit Trophy.—
(American and British teams of 8; 800, 900 and 1,000

yards.) Begin at 11 A. M. each day.

SIXTH DAY-SATCHDAY, SEPT. 15.

Competition 10.—Short Kanse Fram Match.—(Teams of 5; 200 and 300 yards; old and new ranges.) Ruth at U.A. M. SXVINTI DAY—BODAY, SEPT. 15.

Interstate Long Range Match.—(leams gof 4; 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.) Begin at 11 A.M.

"Spirit of the Times" Long Range Match.—(Individual; 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.) Begin at 10.30 A.M.

Should stress of weather internal set down for Monday and Tuesday with orthogonal tracks of the West Son Time Sections are down for Monday and Tuesday with orthogonal vectors are down for Monday and Tuesday with the first gan quarter to nine, when all competitors and officials must be at the Sring points. The second gan will be fired at nine o'clock, when shooting will be fired at nine o'clock, when shooting will be fired.

second gun will be fired at nine o'clock, when shooting will begin.

The same order will be observed after the moon intermission, the guns being fired at a quarter to one and one o'clock P. M. respectively.

Officers selected by team captains to act as referees will report to the chief executive officer at the firing of the first gun, when they will be assigned to targets by lot. Each team will be entitled to one referee. It will be the duty of these officers to keep a record of the shooting at the firing points to which they may be assigned and to see that the rules of the National Rife Association are strictly adhered to. They will have no executive powers; but will provide evidence in cases of protest or disputed points.

Captains of tomms will furnish in duplicate at the beginning of each match a list of the members of their team shooting therein, plainly written, with names correctly spelled and initials and rank properly given. Blanks will be provided for this purposa, one of which will be returned to the chief statistical and the other to the chief executive Officer.

The billetins will be consulted by competitors for target assignments.

Official announcement of the winners will be made one

Official announcement of the winners will be made one hour after the close of each match, at the expiration of which interval scores, &c., may be obtained at the statistical department.

NEWPORT RACES. FIRST DAY OF THE MEETING-THE EVENTS, EN-TRIES AND WEIGHTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 7, 1877. The stewards of the steeplechase meeting have had a busy day, being closely occupied from early morning until late this atternoon in handicapping the horses and making all the necessary arrangements for the races to-morrow. They would have been compensated for their labor could they have telt that the morrow would be pleasant, but as it has rained incessantly all day, be pleasant, but as it has rained incessantly all day, and there are no indications of its clearing at this hour (eight P. M.), the outlook is not oncouraging. Everybody has been cagerly scanning the sky and asking questions touching upon the all-important point of postponement. The stewards will hold a meeting at nine e'clock to morrow morning, at the residence of Mr. J. G. K. Lawrence, to take action relative to a postponement should the weather be unfavorable. A large flag, suspended across the head of Bath road and Bellovue avenue, will notify the public if the races are put over until Monday.

until Monday.

Three additional horses were to-day entered for the first race, these being Cattanach's Benoner, P. Lorillard's Freston and Gafiney & Co.'s Dailgasian. The weights amounced in this event, a steeplechase of about two miles, are as under:—

T. A. Havemeyer's Reformer.
J. G. K. Lawrence's Warlock.
Charles N. Scott's Judge Pryor
E. H. Totten's The Judge.
Sand's Bombazae.

M. Donahue's Deadhead.
G. K. Lawrence's Resolute......
D. Brown's Coronet...... A. D. Brown's Coronet. 150
J. S. Cattauach's Benchor 124
Dr. J. Lynch's Derby 145
The owners of Dandy, Derby and Weazel, announced in the Harath of to-day as having entered for the third race, did not accept the weights.

THE COACHING CLUB.

NEWPORT, R. L. Sept 7, 1877. The proposed parade of the Coaching Club to-day was posponed indefinitely on account of the rain. It will probably take place some day next week after the races are over.

MYSTIC PARK.

Bosrox, Sept. 7, 1877. The ununished 2:34 race of yesterday was won by Wild Lily in 2:27. St. Charles was second, Roman

Chief third and Lady D. fourth. The following are the summaries of to-day's races :-Time, 2:31 2-2:31-2:30-2:30.

. NEW ENGLAND FAIR.

RACES AT PRESUMPSCOT PARK-IMMENSE CROWD IN ATTENDANCE.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 7, 1877. The New England Fair closed to-day. About five thousand persons witnessed the races at Presumpscot Park, including Governor Conner and Council. The free for all race was won easily by Joe Ripley. Best time, 2:2814. The 2:45 race was won by Coupon. Best time, 2:36. Between the nexts there was a half-mile loot race between White Eagle and John Dion, of the Indian Lacrosse Ciub. White Eagle won in 2:1634.

The trot for a purse of \$2,000 between Rarus and Hopeful, announced to come off yesterday afternoon at Fleetwood Park, did not take place on account of the storm. No doubt when the weather becom clear and the track is in good order a day will be set for the race between these two fast trotters, when their respective merits can be properly tested.

At Fleetwood Park this afternoon two trotting sweepstakes between three and four year olds will take place. Some of the got of our best stallions will take part in the races. The trotting will begin at half-past two.

The trotting stallion, Mambrino Gift died on the 1st The trotting stallion, Mambrino Gift died on the 1st inst., at Flint, Mich., at the stables of his owners, Mossrs, Nyc & Fosjer. He will always be celebrated as the first stallion that trotted a mile in 2:20. Smuggler equalled the performance shortly after; and from that time. September, 1874, until July, 1876, these two jointly held the honor of having the fastest stallion record. Mambrino Gift was bred by the late E. P. Kinkead, of Woodford county, Ky., and was loaled in

1866. He was got by Rell's Mambrino Pilot, out of Waterwitch by Alexander's Pilos Jr. : second dam by brino Chief, out of Juliet, by Alexander's Pilot, Jr., to which horse, it will be seen Mambrino Gift was closely inbred. When two years old he was trained by Dr. Herr, and was purchased in 1873 by Nye & Foster. He had trotted one race in his three-year-old form. In 1873 he was trained for track purposes and won seven of the eight races in which he started, winding up with a record of 2:26% at Buffalo. In 1874, at Jackson, Mich, he lapped out Red Cloud in 2:25 and at Sagmaw lapped out the same horse in 2:22. At Buffalo, that season, he took part in the great \$10,000 stallion race. Smuggler won the first heat in 2:22% and the second in 2:20% Gift at his wheel in both heats. Gift won the third heat in 2:22% but was then obliged to yield to Thomas Jefferson, who had been laid up in the carlier heats, though he fought the race gamely to the end. The great race of his life was at Rochester, the following week, when he won in three heats, in 2:21, 2:20, 2:23, which are to this day the fastest three consecutive heats trotted by any stallion except Smuggler. The same year he took part in the great stallion championship race at Boston, but only got fifth place, and it was claimed that he had been drugged. Since then he has been used excusively in the stad. He was a dark chestout, no white, sixteen hands and a perfectly beautiful horse. His death, at the early age of eleven years, is a great blow not only to his owners, but to the trotting stock of the country. He died of spasmodic coils.

Edward E. Gardner, of Great Neck, Long Island will have for sale at Barker's New York Tattorsall's September 17, tourteen head of fashionably bred trotting stock, comprising stalitons, geldings, brood marsa, coils and dillies, the get of Dictator, Thomas Jefferson, Peace Maker, Young America, Alcalde, Ben Abdallah &c. which horse, it will be seen, Mambrine Gift was

&c.
Ten head of trotting stock, the property of A. R. Phyle-consisting of the bay mare Lucca, record 2:30 chestnut golding General Tweed, record 2:27; white mare Solitaire; are colts, geldings and filles by Aberdeen; chestnut gelding by Backman's Idol, and a bay gelding, seven years old, by Miduletown—will be sold at the gentleman's private stable, No. 255 Forty-seventh street, on the 26th inst.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

EIGHTH ANNUAL GAMES AND SECOND ANNUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS OF AMERICA. The eight annual games of the New York Athletic

Club will take place this afternoon on their grounds at Mott Haven. The meeting promises to be highly successful, and as it will also decide the annual championships of America the several items on the programme have secured excellent entries, and splendid performances are sure to result. There are thirteen in the 100 yards run, and among the names if that of Horace H. Lee, of the University of Pennsylvania, who, in the intercollegiate games of the 6th of July last, cut down the record for this distance to 10 1-5 seconds; Saportas, a champion of 1870, and that veteran athlete, William B. Curtis, also a champion of last year, will be on hand, and the man that is "good goods" enough to finish in front in the final heat will receive the congratulations of the assembled thousands. The running high jump has five entries, all performers of merit, and the 440 yards run, seven, among them being Edward Merritt and R. R. Colgate. If these two and the others run in the same pretty style as of yere there will be lively going for a while, and the winner will be lively going for a while, and the winner will be lively going for a while, and the winner will be reversed in the same pretty style as of yere there will be lively going for a while, and the winner will be lively going for a while, and the winner will be reversed in the same pretty style as of yere there will be lively going for a while, and the winner will be lively going for a while, and the winner will be lively going for a while, and the winner will be lively going for a while, and the winner will be lively going for a while, and the winner will be lively going for a while, and the will be lively going for a while, and the will be lively going for a while, and the will be lively going for a while, and the will be lively going for a while, and the will be lively going for a while, and the will be lively going for a while, and the will be lively going for a while, and the will be lively going for a while, and the will be lively going for a while, and the will be lively going for a while, and the will be lively going for a while, and the will be lively going for a while, and the will be lively going for a while, and the will be lively going for a while, and the will be lively going for a while, and the will be lively going for a while, and the will be lively going for in the 100 yards run, and among the names is that of Horace H. Lee, of the University of Pennsyl-

CRICKET NOTES.

To-day the married and single members of the St. George and Staten Island clubs will ongage in another and final game at Hoboken. The result of the last

match was unsatisfactory to both sides.

It is expected that the St. George Club will invite the members of the British rifle team to play a grand match at Hoboken immediately after the great rifle contest. Such a match would prove to be most lateresting, and in all probability would attract thousands

esting, and in all probability would attract thousands of spectators.

Next week an interesting match will be played at Paterson, N. J., between the old men of the different cluss. No member under fifty years will be allowed to play. A similar match will shortly be played at Prospect Park between the old New York cricketers.

To-day a match will be played at Prospect Park between the matried and single members of the Manhattan Club.

Next week the St. George Club go to Philadelphia to play the return matches against the Morion, Germaniown and Young America clubs. The Staten Island (lub will play the Merion and Germaniown and Young America clubs. The Staten Island (lub will play the Merion and Germaniown and Young America clubs. The Staten Island (lub will play the Merion and Germaniown and Young America clubs. The Staten Island (lub will play the Merion and Germaniown and Young America clubs. The Staten Island (lub will play the Marion and Germaniown and Young America clubs. The Staten Island (lub will play the Marion and Germaniown and Young America clubs. The Staten Island (lub will play the Marion and Germaniown and Young America clubs. The Staten Island (lub will play the Marion and Germaniown and Young America clubs. The Staten Island (lub will play the Marion and Germaniown and Young America clubs. The Staten Island (lub will play the Marion and Germaniown and Young America clubs. The Staten Island (lub will play the Marion and Germaniown and Young America clubs. The Staten Island (lub will play the Marion and Germaniown and Young America clubs. The Staten Island (lub will play the Marion and Germaniown and Young America clubs. The Staten Island (lub will play the Marion and Germaniown and Young America clubs. The Staten Island (lub will play the Marion and Germaniown and Young America clubs. The Staten Island (lub will play the Marion and Germaniown and Young America clubs. The Staten Island (lub will play the Marion and Germaniown and Young America clubs. The Staten Island (lub will play the Marion Club

Played. Won. Lost. Club. Played.
St. George, New York. 14
Staten Island, Staten Island. 10
Manhattan, New York. 7
St. Pani's School, Concord, N. H. 3
Longwood, Boston. 2
Merion, Philacelphia. 3
Young America, Philadelphia. 1
Germantown, Philadelphia. 2
University of Pennsylvania, Pnil'a. 1
Paterson, Paterson. 1 University of Pennsylvania, Pnil'a. 1 0 1
Paterson. 2 0 2
Union, Paterson. 1 0 1
Columbia, Hoboken. 3 1 2
Beimont, Philadelphia. 1 0 1
Of the above the St. George played two second eleven and one junior match; Staten Island, one second eleven and one junior match, and Manhattan, one second eleven match. All the others were first eleven matches.

BASEBALL

The Bostons deleated the Lowells yesterday at Bos-

ton by a score of 1 to 0. On Wednesday the Chelsens beat the Witokas at the Capitoline Ground by a score of 7 to 2.

The Brooklyn Club has been reorganized and will start on a short tour on the 13th. A game will be played to-day on the old Union

A game will be played to-day on the old Union Grounds, Tremont, between the Chipper and Harlem clubs for the championship of Westchester county. The proceeds of the match are for the benefit of Mrs. Quigley, the mother of the late John Quigley, who was accidentally killed while playing with the Chipper Club at Wappingers Falls recently.

To-day the Hartfords and St. Louis play at Brooklyn, Crystal and Wilsons at Prospect Park, Chicago and Boston at Boston, Louisville and Cincinnati at Cincinnati, Monticello and Alpha at Jersey City, Lafayette and Atlanta at Astoria, Rochester and Allegheny at Pittsburg and Clipper and Milwaukee at Milwaukee.

A tournament will be hele at Pittsburg next week between the Stars, of Syracusa, Allegheny and Indianapolis clubs to decide the non-League championship.

YACHTING NOTES.

Sloop Sadie, B.Y.C., Mr. Morris, from New York for Vineyard Haven, and sloop Myra, A.Y.C., Mr. Major Utrich, from New London for New York, are at apphor off the HERALD Telegraph Station at White stone.

into Oyster Bay for a harbor last evening. The yacht will leave for Hartford so soon as the weather

"BOBBY" SWIM'S CASE,

A paragraph appeared yesterday morning stating that "Bobby" Swim, the well known jockey, had been arrested in this city and taken to Saratoga on a been arrested in this city and taken to Saratoga on a warrant charging him with having obtained money under laise representations. Swim, who was in the city yesterday, claims that some one in Saratoga got a judgment against him for the sum of \$80, which he was not aware he owed, and that the holder of the judgment, knowing that he, Swim, was about to leave for Kentucky, had him arrested. On payment of the amount of the claim he was discharged.

THE LIGHTBODY ASSAULT.

The case of George Lightbody against John Longellow and George Nelson was called for examination before Police Justice Walsh, of Brooklyn, yesterday.